and arrange with them the removal of each manumitgod slave to Liberia; if the Society declined to do so,
the Board was to remove them to some other place
without the State, with their consent, and if they refised to leave the State, then the Sheriff of the county
was to be notified by the Board, and thereupen it was
the duty of the Sheriff to arrest and remove them beset the State. yend the State. It is thus evident that the policy of the State in 1831 was the compulsory removal from the State of slaves maximitted after the days of the the State of slaves maximited after the date of the act, with a view to prevent too great and rapid as increase of this part of our population. The Committee see no reason for discarding this policy now, but helieve that the same reason which influenced the Legislature of 1831 exists in greater force. After further discussion of this point, the report concludes by recommerding the following resolutions:

Besolved, That the Convention consider any measure for the general rem will of fee blocks from the State of Maryland impolitic, inexpedient, and unadled for by any public exagency which could pastful free negro population should be well and Bostonially controlled by efficient laws, to the end that it may be orderly, industrious and productive.

Besided, That for the purpose of diminishing, as far as possible, the evils which proceed from the excessive and increasing free negro lass, the policy of the State, declayed in 1891, amond be resulted, and such amendments be made to the set of that year, as will give in it exists face, a will give in it exists face, a will give in it exists face, a will ensure the high amond by a safet to review and amend the laws relating to free negroes and to emancipation so as to remedy all the defects of a system, which time and experience have shown.

Benfrone, That a Committee of [blank] be appointed to submit

have shown.

ed. That a Committee of [blank] be appointed to submit

w of this Convention, and to ask appropriate legislation

the view of this Convention, and to ask appropriate legislation by the G-neral Assembly.

Mr. Jacobs a unnority report concluded with resolu-tions asking of the L-gustature laws to compel free ne-grees to leave the State or be solv for life.

Judge Mason, another member of the Committee said he did not agree entirely with the report of the

majority.
Col. Sotheren said his view was that the Legislature should ecast a law to prevent emancipation.

After a protected debate the majority resolutions were adopted almost unanimously, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Chi Fraternity.

They, N. Y., The sday, June 9, 1859.

The Convention of the Theta Delta C i Fraternity is rew in seesion here. Mr. E. G. P. Wilkins of New-York, Schwers the annual address, and Mr. W. B. French of Boston, pronounces the poem. The hall where the Convection is held is crowded to suffice them. Great cothusiasm prevails, and it is recognized as the most important gathering of the kind that has ever assembled.

Convention of the Editorial and

Typographical Association.

Synacuse N Y., Thursday, June 2, 1859.
The Editorial and Typographical Association met in Convention Hall, at 12 o clock. About ferty editors and publishers were present Mr. L. S. Tenair, of The Syracuse Journal presided, and made an opening speech, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. After the appointment of Committees, and the transaction of uninportant business, the meeting acjourned onth half-past 2.

The Flood in Minnesota.

Minnesota papers contain further details of the re-cent flood. The damage dame appears to be far greater than at first stated. The levee at St. Paul's is estirely submerged. At St. Anthony and Minneap-olic, the storm and flood cambin-d were terribly de-structive. In the former place, property of the value of several hundred thousand deliars was destroyed. The St. Anthony Water Company lost five millions. of several hundred thousand dollars was declayed. The St. Anthony Water Company lest five millions of logs, valued at \$40,000. The boom at Coon Creek, containing ten millions of legs, is momentarily expected to give way. Logs to the value of \$130 000 went over the Falls during the three days previously. The river is twenty-one feet above low-water mark, being within a foot and a half of its hight at the true of the great flood of 1850. The storms of the last week in that -ection of the country are described as the most frightful ever witnessed.

Sale of Premium Tobacco.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, June 9, 1859.
At a sale of premium tobseco at the Planters' Warehouse to-day, the first premium (\$7.5), for manufacturing leaf, was awarded to Addson Tinsley of Pike County Mo. This tobseco was purchased by B. W. Lewis & Bros. of Gla-gow, Mo., for \$125 per 100 pounds. This is the highest price on record.

The Church of England Synod. The Church of England Synod and anomal meeting of the Congregational Union of Canada is now in seasion here. Delegates to the Union are present from New-York, Vermont, Maine, Nova Scotia and New-Bruns-

Execution of Dr. King.

Corus c, C. W. Thursday, June 9, 1859.

Dr. King, the wife poisoner, was hong this morning.

He made a speech on the gallows, declaring his guilt, and willingness to die; that he had made peace with God, and desired the people to gray for him. A vast number of people was present, but no disturbance oc-

Death of Lieut. Beil.

Norrolk, Thursday, June 9, 1859.

THE PENNSYLNANIA PEOPLE'S CON-VENTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. **П**анкивить, June 8, 1859.

In pursuance of the notice heretofore given, the People's State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives this morning at 10 o'cleck, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the effices of Auditor-General and Surveyor-General.

Mr. Hy. M. Fuller of Luzerne called the body to or der, when, on motion of Mr. Edie of Semerset, Morton McMichael, esq., of Phaladelphia, took the chair as President, for the temperary organization of the elequent manner, returning his thanks for the henor conferred in calling upon him to preside over their preliminary proceedings. It was a source of high gratification to him, he observed, to great so many of his distinguished fellow-citizens assemifrom all parts of that great Commonwealth, for the purpose of protesting against the persicous principles and practices of the National Administration [great and practices of the National Administration [great applause], and adopting such measures as were calculated to relieve this country from misgovernment. One year ago he had the gratification of meeting many of those gentlemen now present in that Hall. They were assembled then, to represent as now, the great National party of the Ution, and in a spirit of manimity to promote the common welfare. He felt work that the common good was certain if they forewent their several prejudices and acted in harmony together. If they should feel as they at that time felt, making all individual objects subordinate to the general good, nerging all individual feeling in the great making all individual objects subordinate to the general good, a erging all individual feeling in the great work to be accomplished, then they would achieve a glorious success! And there was no part of the country in which the indications could so well proceed as Penneylvania. [Applaus.] It was here tust all the conflicting elements of the Opposition were made, there, in that Hall, had been brought all the discretant elements amagonistic to the General Government, and which had proved effectual in rebuking it. And God grant that when this Conventor should sep-And God grant that when this Convention should arate, it might be in a spirit of unanimity, and with convictions fraterial and contial, so that they might have a sale, certain and easy triumph! [Enthusiastic and reiterated amplanes].

d reiterated applause.]
On motion, a Committee was appointed to select

On metion, a Committee was appointed to select efficers for the pero sheat organization of the Convention. Shortly after which,

Mr. Karkpstrick, of Allegheny, reported that the said Committee had agreed upon a list of officers, which was read, recommending the Hon. David Eaggert for President, and a long array of Vice-Presidents and Sanguarian. and Secretaries.
The report was unanimously adopted, and then the

dicers were conducted to their seals.

The President immediately rose and addressed the

Convertion as follows: GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: If the honor power and moral grandeur of the party it represents, then indeed is it an honor to be long remembered and gratefully appreciated. Never before in the history of Penn-yavama was a political Convention assembled together, under more favorable circumstance—having behind it so great a numerical force—and proclaiming more glerious and more irrefutable principles. I see before me the picked men of a party which stands un changeably and unanimously upon the broadest practicable plutform of human liberty, and which avows itself fearlessly and at all times, the champion of American industry. Such American interests and American industry. Such is the great american Republican party of Pennsylvania, as strong a day in its deathless principes, and stronger to-day in the multisade of

and personal desprointment, can endanger it can be found to strike the fatal blow. Three years ago, because the great Opposition party of the United States was divided, a weak, bad man was carried in a power, against a popular majority of nearly 400,000.

We thought it then a terrible calamity, but, thank Heaven for his weakness, he has proven burself to be the most efficient ally our party has had! He has the most efficient ally our party has had! He has rever condited a siegle opportunity to increase our strength and verify our practicious, until his supporters in every section of the country are forced to excise in the words of the Koman orator. "How long, oh, "Eucharant will you continue to abuse our patience." Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, in the poliniest days of their unclouded intellects, were not so putest for the downfall of the false Democracy, as the cold-basized, timorous, ungrateful and treacherous old man whom they have elevated to power. From the 4th of March, 1857, to the present moment, he has availed himself of every occasion to pull down the scaffold on which be clin bed. It is worthy of observation that he began at the top, and kecked over the nighest timbers first.

the top, and kicked over the nighest timbers first. Walker and Doug'as, Foraey and Hekman, Haskin and Clark! Some of these have shown themselves sounder at the Leart, and much clearer of sap than we once gave them credit for being, for they have not broken in the fail.

But, though they did not break themselves, they made sad have among the scrub timbers and estron-wood slabs below them. The shivered splinters are lying loss all around us in Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and a few even down in New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and a few even down in Vuginis! But the worst scattered of them all are still rener home—in Berks, Montgomery, Pediadelphia, Northumberland, Montour, Clinton, Eik, Camberland and Fratklin. And we dou't care how Really they Ahl get, if we tell them so. And, although I am heppy to say that it is hardly possible for any man, or any set of men, to deprive us of success, let me remind you that we can be forbearing and generous. Let me remind you that what who bestow on one another, we take from the common foe!—a foe that deligats in longing chains for Americans, while it takes squal delig at in fostering foreign interests and foreign industry! Let our flag wave not only over a camp exultant in victory, but harmonious and undivided in its exultations!

Gentlemen of the Convention-Of course I am grateful to you for the comfortable sent you have assumed use. I will endeavor to fill it and deserve it.

The speech was repeatedly, loudly and vocaferously

applicated.
The list of delegates was called over.

A Committee of the was afterward appointed to examine the credentials of the Senatorial and Repre-sentative Delegates, who were all in attendance. In a short time thereafter they reported that four substitutes appeared for Senstorial Delegates and seven for Representative.

The report was then unanimously alopted; and, on

motion, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention

were adopted for the government of the Convention until otherwise ordered.

On notion, the Convention nominated the following officers: For Auditor General, Gov. Lawrenceof Washingtor County; Thomas E. Cochran of York: Francis Jordan of Bedford; Edgar G. Foster of ____; J. F. Whattor and John M. Sullivat of Butler: H. W. Sayder of Soyder. For Sarveyor-General, Richard Irwin of Vensuc; Wm. H. Kenn of Betks: John Gay of ____; Frink Carter of Schuylkill; John S. Manu, Charles S. Close.

A Committee on Resolutions was next selected.

Adjourned at 12½ o'clock, to meet again at 2½ p. m.

The Convention accordingly reass-inhied at the time above mentioned, when, it being ascertained that there was scarcely a quorum present, a call of the Conven-

was scarcely a quorum present, a call of the Conven-tion was ordered. After which, the body balloted eight times for Auditor General, with the following reeight times for Auditor General, with the following result: Mr. Thomas E. Cochran received, on the last ballot of votes; Mr. Lawrence, 25; Mr. Jordan, 23; Mr. Sullivan, 25. Mr. Cochran, having been announced as having the largest number of votes, was consequently declared to be duly nominated.

The ball sing for Surveyor General resulted as follows—the first and only vote standing thus: Wm. H. Keine 91; Irvin, 34; Carter, 3; scattering, 3. Therefore Wm. H. Keine was declared duly nominated.

The n minutions for each of the above-numed

The n minstions for each of the above-named officers were declared, on motion, to be manimous. The Convention here took a recess for 30 minutes, after which, having re-assembled, the Committee on Resolutions made their appearance, and reported, torough their Chairman, Mr. Samuel Fodd, a series of them—one of which arguments against the Committee of the committe then—one of which protests against the Sectional and Fro Slavery policy of the National Administration as at war with all the rights of the people, and subver-sive of the principles of our Government; another

We regard all suggestions and propositions "We regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave-trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action or the part of the Government or people couriving at or legalizing that hortid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execution of all United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people, and that the maction of the National Administration in bringing the slave-traders to justice, and its course in sending such as have been arrested, to trial in the place where an acquittal was curtain, subjects it fairly to the charge of countring at practically reopening that traffic; that we ceromice and are unstedly opposed to all attempts to coact a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, believing the same to be uttedly at war with the true purposes of our Government and repugnant to the moral sense of the nation, and that we reaffirm our continued hostility to the extension of Slavery over the Territories of the Union; that we held the encouragement and protection of Home In-dustry as one of the first duties of the Government, and the failure to obtain such encouragement, not with-standing the professions of the President, as a great wrong inflicted upon the great mass of our people

The resolutions in question advocate Mr. Grow Henestend bill, oppose advalorem duties, and favor the specific. They also go on and cordially invite all to ente with them in the protection of our institutions as transmitted to us by our ancestors, inforce the course of Serator Cameron in the Senate of the United

States, and protest against Executive interference.

A resolution complimentary to the nominees of the
Convention, and the determination of its delegates to
support them with all their zeal and strength, was embraced in the report of the Committee, and after a the report of the Committee was unautoously adopted.
A resolution was passed vesting he President of the
Convertion with authority to appoint a Central Stand-ing Committee according to his own judgment and dis-

Resolutions were unanimously voted complimentary e President of the Convention, the Clerks and all

the coversion then, at 64 o'clock in the evening, dientried size die.

vitation to the delegates to spend the evening at his re-sidence—Loch Kiel-three miles east of Harrisburg, most of them accepted it, and posted off to visit the

distinguished and popular Senator.

This important and interesting Convention was certainly one of the most respectable, gentlemanly and or deriv that ever assembled within the walls of the State Capitel. The speeches, as well that of the ten por my presiding officer as that of the Hop. David Taggar: pressing officer as that of the Hon. David Taggar; and others were excellent, and consequently deservedly applanced. Most of our largest hotels were filled to overflowing with delegates and a very large number of strangers—the latter evineing the greatest interest of strangers—the latter evincing the greatest interest in all the preceedings of the Convention. A great number of infanctial Demograts were present, all the time watching with the most intense interest every act and mevenent of this great positical body, and Mr. Taggart's address under many of them fairly wince and cower most it—particularly that portion of it referring to Tet-Cent Jiamy's admirable administration of the General Government!

Qui Vive.

- The Wheeling (Va.) Times, in reviewing the late contest in Virginia, expresses the opinion that John Letcher owes his election to his Ruffaer pampbletthat a large number of anti-Slavery voters in Western Virginia went for him because they approved of these sentiments, and were offended at the Opposition for denouncing this document. It is undoubtedly true that Goggin generally gained largely in Pro-Slavery districts, and lost in those that cared nothing about

The largest and oldest apple-tree in Es ex County Mass., was lately blown down in a gale of wint. stood on the land of Moses Pickerd in Rewi-y. stood on the land of Moses Pick rd in R. wi-y. It measured ever sixteen feet around its rack some thire feet from the ground, and was six yeet from one extreme of its branches to the othe. It was supposed to be from two to three hundred year old.

The Spiritualists at Sturgis, Mich., have built and consequently created a Gothic temple, costing \$3,000.

\$10,000 ADDITIONAL PAID TO JOHN A. WASH-Version Record, we observe that another installment of ten thousand dollars has been paid over by Mr. Riggs, the Treasurer, to Mr. Washington, in payment for Mount Vernon. Out of \$200,000 purchase inoney, only about \$30,000 now remains to be paid.

COURT OF APPEALS, June 9, 1859.—Nos. 84, 210, 213, 25, 35), struck off. No. 13. Thompson age. Collis, argued-Mr. P. Gridley for appellant, and Mr. J. F. starbuck Le respondent. sylvania, as strong a day in its deathless principles, and stronger to-day in the multimde of its acherents, than any party that ever existed in the Commonwealth—se strong that nothing short of internal dissensions, instigated by petty pique.

Court of Appeals, June 9, 1859.—Nos. 84, 213, 23, 351, struck off. No. 15. Thompson agt. Collis, arguing the Commonwealth—se strong that nothing short of internal dissensions, instigated by petty pique.

Collecter for June 10—11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 711, 23, 34.

-The Hon, Charles Summer was in Turin in the atter part of May. A correspondent of The Boening Post says that he seemed to be in excellent he aith. In mswer to inquiries upon the subject, he affirmed that te was quite well, and intended to go to Paris to get the fiat of his physician, when he would sail for the United States, purposing to resume his senatorial

-The Paris correspondent of The London News

"The exhibition for the benefit of his family of the works of Ary Scheffer, on the Boulevard des Italiens, is very attractive. The collection is not so compute as was the memorable one of Paul Delaroche two as was the memorable one of Paul Debroche two years ago. Dante and Beatrace, and some other well-known pictures, are wanting. But his greatest work, Virgd and Dante Contemplating France-ca di Rimini and her Lover in Purgatory, is there. The anearthly grief the habitual tears, and yet the heavenly hope depicted on the beautiful countenance of Franceswa, embody a poetical conception never to be forgotten. This is immeasurably superior to all the other works exhibited—trany of which have that wooden, bloodless, flat appearance, which is generally the characexhibited—many of which have that wooden, blood-less, flat appearance, which is generally the charac-teristic defect of the productions of this great master. After the Francesca of Riman the most pleasing and probably the best pictures are the series of Margaret and Fanst. In 'Margaret at Church,' Scheffer shows that he could be a colorist, although his maily he was not. The collection contains the portrait of Betraiger from which all the best known ergravings of sine are taken." bin are taken.

-Golgnont says: "The Empress, accompanied by the Princess Clothilde and the Princess Mathilde, visited the flower-show in the Exhibition Palace. One of the exhibitors baving a new species of rose, remarkably fine, presented it to her Majesty with a request that she would deign to give it a name. "Well." said the Empress, "call it the Montebello!" The designation was considered a most happy one, both on account of the recent combat at that place and because the flower was handed to ber Majesty by the Duchess of Monte-

-According to the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, Sir William Napier-who bed-ridden and bullet-ridden as he is, still follows all ecten porary uditary operations keenly and closely -pointed out the importance of throwing Garibaldi upon the Austrian right by exactly the movement that General has now made.

-Barnes Peacock, esq., Chief Justice of the Su preme Court of Judiesture at Calcutta, has been

-On the 27th ult. Madame Freezolini was in Lonon en route for the United States. The Spectator sys that the great cantatrice has refused the most iberal offers at Paris, at St. Petersburg, and at Rio Jareiro, preferring a more independent and tess laberious career in America. She has been singing in Faris the past season with what " The Musical Jour nai of France" calls a "desperate perfection;" and in all the elements of a great arti-te La Frezzolini is till unrivaled. Her "Leonore," in the Trovatore, in the opinion of Verdi, has never been approached by any other actiste.

-A correspondent of The Spectator gives the following curbusiastic account of a visit to La nartine at

"Lapartine, as usual, was full of kind words for hi guests; I enjoyed my first evening with this distin-guished trat. He lives quietly, no o-tentation, no show, but an air of comfort about his small salcon—a cheers you, and gives you—a home feeling that cheers you, and gives you a taste for more. Night after night his door is open—no wine, no refreshments, save the wine of the poet's conversation, save the neutal report of the rich and instructive conversation. Evening after evering, his triends eather about him, and no man fiving has a wider circle, or those more

The queen of his household I knew was an Eglish lady; I knew that she was elequent with her pen-bu I did not knew that she was equally so with he

but I did not know that she was equally achief and her percit.

"The room was full of remembrances—paintings bust—full of pictures on carves and on pottelain—and all the bandings are mostly of the first masters, and the sculpure is worthy of the painting.

"The conversation turned on the war—Englands position, Prussia's tentrality. All spoke well of the Italian cause; no words against the Emperor or the Government were aftered by the poets, the painters, the suffers, the politicians, that through the latter the politicians of the control of the suffers of the politicians. the authors the politicians, that througed though it saloun of the great Republican chief."

-Madane Ristori is said by M. Janin (who has arely written on any dramatic subject more eloquently ban on the new tragedy in question) to have surpassed herself in her new part, Cassandra. The ragedy is by Signor Somma.

-The performance of "Jack Sheppard" at the Victoria Theater in London lately was prohibited.

-Miss Bureett Coutts was to have laid the corner-30th ult. The Lord-Bishop of Loudon was to have presided at the ceremony. The ne s edifice is dedened to afford additional means of relief to those uffering from the fearful disease of cancer, the present hospital being insufficient for the increasing en ands on the charity, which has been in existence eight years, during which period upward of 3,000 persons have been under its benificial treatment.

- Don Giovanni, which is very popular in London, was produced on the 25th ult, at the Drury Lane, with the following cast:

Denra Anta, Mile. Titiens; Elvira, Mile. Vaneri; Zerlina, Miss Vinteria Balte, Den Okvanni, Signer Badiale, Den tetavo. Signer Gingbri, Ispacello, Signer Badiah, Don Utara, Signer Gingbri, Ispacello, Signer Merini, Masetto, Signer Cas-teld, Con.n. matere, Signer Langond.

Miss Balte seems to have disappointed the critics, who miss in her some of Piccolomini's attractions.

- Messrs, Bradbury & Evans have published a card in which they explain the occaption of their con-nection with Household Words, and announce a new periodical, "Once a Week." They say that Mr. Dickens's grievance substantially amounts to this, that Brachury & Evans did not take upon themselves, unsolicited, to gratify an ecoentric wish by a proposterous sction, viz. the insertion in Punch of Mr. Dick-ps's card relative to his conjugal difficulties, to to which no previous request had been made.

Thus, on this ground alone, Mr. Dickens put an end to personal and business relations of long standing; and by an unauthorized and premature public armourcement of the cessation of "Household Words, he is reed Bradbury & Evans to an unwilling recourse to the Court of Chameery to restrain him from such preceedings, thereby injuring a valuable property, in which others beside houself were interested. In fact, he has means of the court of Chameery to restrain him from such preceedings, thereby injuring a valuable property, in which others beside houself were interested. In fact, which others beside huiself were interested. In tack, by his mode of proceeding, he indicted as much injury as his opportunities permitted. Not having succeeded in purchasing the share of his partners at his own pince, he depreciated the value of this share by all the agencies at his command. By publicly announcing (so far as the Court of Chancery permitted) his intention to discontinue the publication of "Household Words," by advertising a second work of a similar class under his management, by producing it, and by making it as close an imitation, as was regardly safe, or "Household Words," while that publication was acnaking it as close an imitation, as was legally safe, of "Household Words," while that publication was actually still issuing, and still conducted by him; he took a course calculated to reduce the circulation and impair the prospects of a common property; and if he inflicted this n jury on his partners, it is no compensation to them that he simultaneously sacrificed his own inter-ests in the publication he is about to suppress.

"Once a Week." of which the first number is to apear on the 2d of July, is to be illustrated by Leech, Tenntel, Millais, Habiot K. Browne, C. Keene, Wolf, Mr. John Leech (well known to the readers of Punch) undertaking all the practical arrangements. The Louden correspondent of The Manchester Guardian is told that the editor of the new periodical has received the widest assuvances of assistance, not only from popplar writers of fiction, but from men of distinction in special branches of science, and in various departments of literature. The same correspondent adds:

The feeling I bear expressed among my literary sequamiance is that Mesers. Bradbury and Evans have been ill used in this matter. I confess to sharing that opinion, and I think the public will be of the same mud, unless Mr. Dickens gives a very different version of the cances for his quarrel with the firm with which he has so long been connected, and with whose attention to his interests be has always professed himself so well satisfied.

-Mr. Edwin Forrest, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons on Tuesday night, presented the Lodge with a check for \$500, being the amount of the ver-dict recently awarded him in the libel case of N. P.

Willis. The sum goes toward the fund for the relief

of widows and orphans of Free Masons. -Mr. P. T. Barnum arrived yesterday in the

-Mr. Augustus Casar Dodge, late United States Minister to Spain, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE TURF.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE-Thursday, June 9, 1859 .- Mile heats, best three in five. Purse \$1,900; \$200 to go to the second best.

D. Pfelffer named he.g. Brown Dick.
H. Wesdoulf named h. e. Larly Woodroff.
D. Tellman united by A. George M. Pateben.
C. Carlinaried s. m. Miller's Dannet.
2.30j-2.28j-2.28. This was a very interesting trot. The day was

most propitious, the track in excellent order, and the

attendance fair. PLACING THE HORSES. Brown Dick had the inside.

Miller's Damsel, second. Lady Woodruff, third. Parchen, fourth.

There being four horses, it made a considerable difference in the distance that Brown Dick and Patchen had to travel.

FIRST HEAT.

After much scoring the horses got a pretty fair tart, Brown Dick having slightly the advantage. This he was able not only to hold, but to increase. He ted all the way round. Lady Woodruff broke several times in the first half mile. On the back stretch Patchen, who had been behind, came up, passed Lady Woodruff and Miller's Damsel, and tackled Brown Dick, who proved too much for him and threw him off his feet. Brown Dick came in first, Miller's Damsel second, near to him, followed closely by Patchen; Lady Woodruff last.

More false scoring, and finally a start, precisely like the previous one. Brown Dick led again from begining to end. On the back stretch, Patchen crowded him pretty bard, once reaching his shoulder, when the stallion broke and fell back. He rallied on the home-stretch, and pushed Brown Dick up to the Judges' stand, coming as near as possible to making a dead heat. The brown gelding won only by a head.

Brown Dick led a third time round the onlire prse. On the home stretch Miller's Da asel passed Patchen and challenged Brown Dick, who barely aved his head, not to say his bacon. The mare was at t is shoulder when they came in, and won the purse of \$200 to the second best. Lady Woodraff consistntly preserved her place in the rear.

THE ECLIPSE COURSE. About 500 persons were assembled at the Eclipse ourse yesterday to witness the closing day of the Union Jockey Club meeting. The bill of performances was unusually brilliant, consisting of three races—one of them a contest of three mile heats between Tar River, the winner of the four-mile race of Tuesday, Bill Chestham, the winner of last Friday's handicup. and Calvin Green's ch. f. Glencons. But, notwith standing these attractions, the mass of the race-going people had been drawn away to see the trotting contest whose result is reported above-not enough pokets had been sold to cover the expenses of the day, and at about three-quarters of an bour after the time for the running to begin, it was announced that the races were postponed till Saturday, when precisely the same entertainment as had been promised for yesterday is to be given.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held last evening, in the Lecture Room of the medical department of the University. Mr. MATHER presided. Forty-five persons were present.

Lieut. EGBERT L. VIELE read a paper on

Topography and Hydrology of the Island of New York in consection with the sanitary condition of the city. He started with the proposition that hal the deaths in the world at present were the di rect or indirect result of fever. This was mainly due to malaria, ergendered by stagmant water; and herce the importance of pe feet drainage. Even in the country it was absolutely necessary to render the soil productive and to remove missina. In New-York our rectangular streets and inexprable grade. New-York our restangular streets and inexorable grade, prevented perfect drainage. Mr. Veels reviewed the past and speculated upon the future of New-York with much enthusiasm. He then proceeded to figures. that with the worst material. He showed the position of this by a map exhibiting the marshes, pends and streams on the aberiginal island. The marsh in Broad Ferry street, the Collect Pond, (now the Tombs), 7 feet feep, where Fitch first launched his steamboat and from which it was once proposed to dig a sup-canal to the North River, a marshy brook running southwest from the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteerth street; these, with the marshy region all along teerth sire t; these, with the markey region at slong the East River, and a brook remains southwest from the causer of Thirry-fourth street and Sixth avenue, south east to Grammercy Park to the foot of Twentieth street, were all, though now filled in, regions where fever and ague were engendered. The earth with which these swamp grounds were filled in merely pre-vented the water from flowing off. Nothing could render these portions of the city, with others more to the north, sainbrious, but thorough drainage. The ravages of the cholera in this city had been greatest precisely upon these mansky portions. Lieut. Viele made many statements to show that all fever diseases acre almost entire y confined to regions of stagment water, and concluded with an appeal for future health

water, and consider drainage.

Get. W. THORK stated sithough the desths in New-York were in 27, and in London only I in 45, still the City of London had lately authorized the expenditure of \$15,000,000 for drainage. With our immense in state of the consideration of the consideratio ought ret to be inattentive to this. Gen. Wetmore heath the Santary Association ought to memorial-ze the Creten Aqueduct Board in relation to the drain-

ge of the city
After some remarks by R. H. McCorney, esq.,
Mr. Matters stated that he at one time lived us
be corner of Broadway and Nin-teemh street, while ad been high ground, but was cut down by grating plow the level of the original spring. He caugut

Mr. Hattipar called attention to the fact that it was a busicken sica that only low lands needed drain-ing—the whole island needed it as well.

A SEDUCER KILLED IN SARATOGA COUNTY BY THE VATHER OF THE INJURED WOMAN. - The West Tray bemoreat is furnished by a correspondent with the following particulars of the shooting of a young man, fermerly a dry-goods clerk at Albany, who had educed the daughter of the avenger at Still eater, Saratega County. The shooting took place Friday right last. We have not seen any statement of the Mair eleewhere, but The Democrat vouches for the creability of its correspondent:

excitement last night by a report which reached us about sunset, that Hiram D. Case had been shot by Arther Holden, for improper relations with his [Rolden's] daughter. This Case was formerly clork to (Holden's) daughter. This Case was formerly clerk in a dry cooks establishment in Albany. His parents are friends live about five miles north of this place. Last December he came home, and stayed about here for three weeks, and during the time got acquainted with Miss Holden. She was the daughter of a poor nan, but bore a good character. As circumstances have since shown, Case, under promise of marriage, rained her. As soon as her father knew this, he swore that Case should answer for the crime with his life. By Holden served in the Maxican war, and, with him, to say was to perform. Since the lat of March, Case Mr Holden served in the Mexican war, and, with him, to say was to perform. Since the 1st of March, Case has resided with his parents, and last night came down to Holden's, when Holden, as he entered the gate, shot him through the heart with a rifle. He died almost instantly. Holden gave himsed up to the suphorfities, and made no resistance, simply remarking that he had done his duty. There is a great deal of feeling here upon the subject, and a large number of people have been to the piace where the tragedy occurred, which is about two miles north of the village. I will inform you further upon the subject if any new facts are developed."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION. KOSSUTH GOING TO HUNGARY.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA

The R. M. steamship Africa, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th May, arrived here at about 124 p. m., on Thursday, June 9. The papers by the Africa are three days later than those received per City of Washington, but the news is only two days later than that brought out by the latter, via Queenstown, and is not so late as that brought by the Argo from Galway and telegraphed trem St. John's.

The steamer North Briton from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 6; p. m. on the 25th ult., and the Bremen from New-York, reached Southampton on the 27th.

· THE WAR.

Mr. P. T. Barnum is among the passengers per Africa.

A PRUSSIAN VIEW OF THE WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, May 24, 1859. The war got up by the French autocrat is sure

not only to be not "localized" in the sense of the political slang, according to which the term is understood to mean that the operations of war are not to be carried beyond the limits of the Italian Peninsula; the war, on the contrary, will not be confined even within the bounds of a simple war to be fought between arbitrary governments and to be decided by the action of drilled armies. In its progress it will turn into a general revolutionary confligration of continental Europe, out of which not many of the present rulers are likely to save their crowns and their dynasties. Germany may become the center of the revulsion, as it must become the center of military operations the very moment Russia has made ready to throw her sword into the balance. Not much reasoning is required in order to arrive at the conclusion that a serious defeat on the battle-field will lead to revolutionary convulsions in France or in Austria, but Berlin is perhaps the only place which affords the data indispensable for calcula ing the rude trials Germany is to pass through in no distant future. Day by day you may discern, almost with the naked eve. the growth of the conditions which, when developed to a certain degree of maturity, will produce a tremendous crisis hardly yet suspected by the vulgar of all ranks. I may sum up the symptoms of the coming storm in a few words: The jealous rivalry of the German princes, which condemas them to inactivity during the first phase of the war; the social misery and disaffection, spreading like wild fire from the Vistula to the Rhine, which will add civil commotions to foreign aggression during the second phase of the war; and lastly, the outbreak of the Slavonian populations incorporated with Germany, which will join an internal struggle of races to a foreign war and a revolutionary dislocation. Now, let us first consider the social basis the

German princes will stand upon, when at last the force of circumstances shall have compelled them to decide upon some common course of action. You are aware that the period from 1849 to 1859 marks an epoch unprecedented in the economical development of Germany. During that time it has, so to say, been converted from an agricultural into an industrial country. Take one single city, Berho, for instance: In 1848, it mustered hardly 50,000 manufacturing laborers, male and female, while at this moment their aggregate number has expended to 180,000. Take one single branch of industry: Before 1848, the export of wool to of the principal German resources, while at the present mement the homegrown German wool hardly suffices for the consumption of the home manufactories. Simultaneously with the development of manufactories, railways, steam pavigation, and exploration of mines, there has suddealy sprung up a credit system net only proportionate to the general progress of industry and commerce, but fostered beyond its legitimate bounds by the hothouse centrivances of the Credit Mobiliers imported from France. The persentry and the small middle class, including, until lately, the immense majority of the nation, had, before the revolution of 1443, quietly taken to the old Asiatic method of boarding hard money, but have now replaced it by paper securities of all sorts, all colors, and all denominations. The Hamburg crisis of 1857 had slightly shaken, but not seriously damaged this fabric of new fangled prosperity, which now reels at the very first roar of the cannon on the banks of the Po and Ticine. You have doubtless already been informed of the reaction of the Austrian commercial crisis upon the rest of Germany, and of the bankrupteies following each other in rapid succession at Leipsic, Berlin, Munich, Augsburg, Magdeburg, Cassel, Frankfort and other commercial centers of Germany. These disssters, however, denote only transitory catastrophes in the higher commercial spheres. To give an idea of the real state of things, I think it best to call your attention to a proclamation of the Prussian Government just published, in which, referring to the dangerous disbandment of whole industrial armies in Silesia, Berlin, Saxony, and Rhenish Pruesia, it states that it can not listen to the petitions of the Chambers of Commerce at Berlia. Breslau, Stettin, Dantzie and Magdeburg, recommending the ambiguous experiment of issuing more inconvertible paper money, and declines still more positively to employ the laborers on public works solely for the purpose of affording them occupation

and wages. The latter demand certainly sounds

strange at a moment when the Government, from

want of means, was forced to suddenly stop the

public works already in progress. The single fact

that, at the very beginning of the war, the

Prussian Government should be forced to issue

such a proclamation speaks volumes. Add to this

sudden interruption of industrial life, a general im-

position of new taxes throughout the whole of

Germany, a general rise in the price of first necessaries, and a general disorganization of all business

concerns by the calling in of the reserves and the

Landwehr, and you may realize a faint idea of the proportions which social misery will reach in some

months. The times, however, are passed when the bulk of the German people used to consider

wordly misfortunes as inevitable inflictions sent

from heaven. There is a low, but audible popular

voice murmering already the words: "Responsibility! If the revolution of 1848 had not been

crushed by freed and violence, France and Genmany would not again be arrayed in arms against each other. If the brutal subduers of the Gorman revolution had not lowered their croward heads The Battle of Montebello. before a Benaparte and an Alexander, there could have been no war, even now." Such are the low grumblings of the popular voice, which, by and by, will speak in accepts of thunder. I come now to the spectacle which the German

Princes exhibit before the eyes of a rather im-

patient public. The Austrian Cabinet, since the

beginning of January, had put in motion all resorts of diplomatic intrigue to induce the German States to concentrate a great federal army, into which Austrian forces were to enter to a large extent, on some point of southern Germany, which concentration should expose France to an attack on its eastern frontiers. In this way the German Confederation was to be inveigled into as offersive war, while, at the same time, Austria reserved for herself the direction of that war. A resolution in that sense, proposed to the German Diet al Frankfort, on the 13th of May, by Hanover, was met by Herr von Usedom, the Prussian Pienipetentiary, with a formal protest of his Government. Hence a general outburst of patriotic ineignation on the part of the Princes of Southern Germany. The counterpart was now enacted by Prussia. The Prussian Government, on the prorogation of its Parliament, had secured itself a passing popularity by declaring that it was resolved on a line of "armed mediation." Hardly were the Chambers dismissed when the "scmed mediation" shrunk together to the more molest dimension of a rejusal on the part of Prussia to declare itself neutral, as called upon to do by France and Russia. The negative prowess, although sufficient to arouse the wrath of the Court of St. Po tersturg, was far from coming up to the expects tions of the Prussian people. The armaments of the Western and Eastern fortresses, coupled as they were with the calling in of the reserves and the Landwehr, were intended to allay the popular clamor thus raised. On May 19, however, Herr von Usedom, in the name of his Government s-ked the German Diet to put the Federal Army of Observation under the direct command of Prussia, and leave to her the whole initiative of the military measures to be taken. Now it was the turn of the minor German Princes, secretly backed by Austria, to verify their patriotic pretensions. Bavaria declared that the me was not yet come to subject the army of the Wittelbachers to the commands of the Hohenzolerns. Hanover, with a rancorous " Ta quoque," reminded Prussia of its protest against a Federal army of observation, to be concentrated on a point of Southern Germany. Saxony, on its part, saw no reason why its august ruler should not be intrusted homself with the supreme command, if it were only with a view to set aside the conflicting erns. Würtemberg almost preferred French invasion to Prussian supremacy; and in this way all the worst reminiscenses of the Holy German Empire hasted an ignominious revival. The nullification of Germany for the moment is the sum total of these bickerings between its diminutive rulers. The cry for the restoration of the German National Parliament is only the first weak protest, not on the part of the revolutionary masses, but of the anxious, mediating middle classes, against these dynastic obstructives. I shall take another occasion to speak of the Slavonian troubles preparing in Germany.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO. The details of the battle of Montebello are quite ouflicting, especially as to the strength of the f rose employed, Austrian accounts placing the number of

the French as high as 40,000 men ! AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS.

The official Wiener Zeitung publishes Gen Gyulai's report to the Emperor of the details of the affair of Montebello: Wounded, 718; killed, 290; missing, 283. The enemy cumbered 40,000 men, but

abstained from all pursuit. The Emperor had addressed to Gen. Gyulai as general his Majesty's thanks for their remarkable valor. The letter also directs a list of all the killed and wounded to be drawn up, in order that their

names may be made known in their respective homes. The London Times has received, via Vianna, the following version of the battle of Montebello, forwarded from its correspondent at head-quarters. It is dated Pavis, May 22:

dated Pavis, May 22:

"Count Stadion passed the Po on the 20th by the strugly fartfied bridge at Vaccarizza, with 25,000 men, to ascertian the position of the French.

"He found them in Casteggio, which he stormed. He then came upon Baraguay d'Hilbert army oar Mortebello. He attacked it so as to make the onemy display his strength.

"In the fight Stadion was wounded, and had 10 officers killed and 16 woorded. About 500 men were killed or wounded. The French brought up fresh troops by rail during the battle.

killed or wounded. The French brought up fresh troops by rail during the battle. "At night Stadien retired, having effected his purpose. Gen. Zobel retired from Vercelli on the 19th and

"Gen. Zobel retired from Vercelli on the 19th and blew up the bridge over the Sesis.

"The Austrian headquarters are at Garlasco."

"The Emperor has addressed to Gen. Gyulai an autograph letter, expressing to him and the troops in general his Mejesty's thanks for their remarkable valor. The letter also directs a list of all the killed and wounded to be drawn up, in order that their names may be made known in their respective tomes."

"Gen. Gyulai's published respective tomes."

Montebello has made a most desirable impression on the public here. The number of the enemy being 40,660, the bravery of our troops is so much the more esteemed."

Correspondence of The London Times.

Correspondence of The London Times.

PAVIA, May 21, 1859.

The French having been seen to the east of Vogbera, it became tecessary to find out in what strength they were. Accordingty, yesterday morning a body of about 20 (400 men, under Count Stadion, were sent across the Po by a bridge at Vuccarizza, a few miles from this, just below the junction of the Tecino and the Po, win corders to push on till they found the earny in force, to oblige him to show his strongth, and then immediately to retire. At about noon Count Stadion reached Casteggio, which he found occupied, and prepared for defense, and he did not take it vill after a hard fight. Beyond Casteggio the aneny had secured a position on a rising ground, with the village of Montebells in his center. Count Stadios attacked immediately, and in about half an hour obtained possession of the hights, losing, however, many officers and met in storaing some farm-houses, which were nost pellastly cefended.

From the hights of Montebello the Austrians beheld a novelty in the art of war. Train after train arrived by realways from Vogbera, each train disporting its

In cat pellantly refended.

From the hights of Montebello the Austrians beheld a novelty in the art of war. Train after train arrived by railway from Voghera, each train disgorging its hundreds of amed men, and immediately hastoning back for more. In vain Count Station endeavored to a ush the force in front of him before it could be increased enough to overpower him. The buttle was kept up without any decisive result till dark, when he retired, having fully accomplished his purpose of discovering the position and force of the enemy. His loss, however, has been great—10 officers killed and 16 wounded (one a General of Brigade, Brauci), and 400 n en killed and wounded. The French were commanded by Gen. Baragnay d'Hilliers. The Austrians asy they fought eplendidly; "Der Franzose ist ein magnifiker kerf" is an expression I have heard often to-day. A regiment of Sardinian Lancers was nearly destroyed, completely ridden over, by some Hussara.

The General Staff has lost an excellent officer, Maj. Wittner, who was sent to observe and report to Count Gyulai whithe saw. Not satisfied with this possive, but useful and indeed necessary day, he put himself at the head of a party sitacking a farm-house and was killed by almost the first fire. The Austrians had their reserves as close as was usual in the days of eld "Brown Bess;" the consequence was that these suffered almost as much as the troops engaged, the ball-to-from the French rifles ranging very far. Oes regiment of Chasseurs in particular is reported to have